THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $15 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $50, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

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CHARLES B. ROOT, }

J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one doliar per annum, *payable in adavnce*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.
H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855, and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	12,00
Drawing and Painting,	15,00
Oil Painting,	5,00
Needle Work,	8,00
Board per month,	1,00

Washing per month,
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1855. No. 92.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending our Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Rand Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLESkin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointedon behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—1awtDec 20.

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Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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*RALEIGH, N. C. March 20,

For the Standard.

Letter of Hon. Jeremiah Clemens in defence of the principles of the (so-called) American Party.---By "W."

While candor compels me to admit that this letter contains many eloquent passages, I am far from thinking that his arguments are conclusive. The first point in his defence is the unsupported assertion that the principles of this new party are those of "Washington, Jefferson and the Constitution."

The following extract from the writings of Washington will show the inaccuracy of the assertion: "The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all religions, whom we shall welcome to a participation of all our rights and privileges." To the same effect Jefferson said: "Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, more than our opinions in physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he renounce or profess this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages, to which in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right." Also, "every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, resulting *not from birth*, but from his actions and their sense of them." Does the Constitution exclude the foreigner or Roman Catholic from offices of trust? Certainly not. Then, how are the Know Nothing dogmas the principles of the Constitution? I know that the Philadelphia platform professes a great degree of reverence for that sacred instrument. And so does every demagogue who wishes to ride into office as a sound conservative man. The K. N. party pretended to be a conservative Union-loving party ever since its organization. But what are its fruits? Every man elected by the K. N.'s *at the North* is opposed to the existence or extension of Southern institutions. In Massachusetts Judge Loring was deposed for the unpardonable crime of enforcing the "fugitive slave law." The first provision of the "Personal Liberty Bill" gives the slave the full benefit of habeas corpus; the second disqualifies lawyers, acting for slave claimants, for practice; the third imposes on the officer who assists in recovering a fugitive slave, a fine not less than $1000, and subjects him to imprisonment for one year *at least*. I leave others to decide whether these acts of K. N.'s prove their devotion as a party to that Constitution, which guarantees equal privileges to all the sons of America. I shall dismiss its claim to purity and constitutionality with the single remark that K. N.'s at the North were in favor of admitting negroes to the public schools—drove a professor from his chair because he would not be a fanatic—appointed a Hiss committee to insult innocent ladies engaged in the duties of their schools—drove a helpless woman (Mary Williams) with an innocent babe at her breast from our republican shores, and consigned the dead bodies of the inmates of alms-houses to the scalpel of the anatomist! But (it will be said) the "*American*" party is not responsible for these disgraceful proceedings because Wilson and his nigger worshipping compeers left the Philadelphia Convention.—Then where, pray, is the nationality of your great American party, if you have no fraternal feelings for its whole Northern wing? But Wilson, Hale, Bell, and others, no more cease to be Know Nothings because they disapprove the action of the Philadelphia Convention, than I would cease to be an Episcopalian by denouncing some act of its "general Convention." The learned Senator goes on to defend that "ad captandum" doctrine of the K. N. party that "Americans should rule America."

Like the sweet voice of the Siren, this deceptive doctrine has delighted and seduced many. Sage politicians, and learned judges and lawyers have yielded their mighty powers to its support.—Nor has it stopped here. It has met with a hearty response in the bosoms of many who never cared for politics before. I have been often amused at seeing some illiterate old country lady turn her pipe-stem gracefully in her mouth and exclaim with wonderful emphasis that "American should rule "*Amerikky*" and be protected against this rising "*popish ginneration.*" The above classes include the respectable Know Nothings. In addition to these we have hypocritical preachers, who, having exhausted the Bible, must advocate and preach something more fashionable than scripture—we have *beardless boys* giving instructions to *grey-headed men*, on a subject they do not *understand*—we see defunct politicians resurrected from their graves of obscurity by this trumpet—a trumpet which sounds only at midnight when quiet people are calmly sleeping, not dreaming of inquisitions, excommunications or interdicts.—Well, is not the unprecedented popularity of this doctrine a proof of its soundness? Let us see whether it is a republican doctrine or an electioneering trick. "Americans should rule America." Do foreigners govern America? Have we not a native born President and Vice President? Have we not a Cabinet of natives? Are not the members of both houses of Congress (with but few exceptions) natives? Are not our foreign ministers nearly all natives? Then, why all this outcry about foreigners, even if this doctrine is a sound one. Ah! fanaticism is in the ascendency! It is not patriotism that prompts this proscription, that is endangering our social quiet and happiness. We must ignore history and regard all other lands as peopled with demons whose daily occupation is the commission of murder, rape, arson, and every other *damnable sin*. Truly this is complimentry to the land of Hamilton—the home of Thornton and the "green braes" of Witherspoon! We are truly modest in believing ourselves the only people on earth capable of enjoying and exercising the privileges of a republican government! It is a humiliating fact that our boasted nineteenth century is not remarkable for purity of politics or religion. The wire-workers of both have disgraced themselves by many unjustifiable actions. Still, I am far from regarding *either* in an improper light. The pure precepts of the Bible, if followed out, would make this world a paradise—the true principles of Washington would allay all sectional issues and put down all civil turmoils. In the days of Washington and Jefferson no such opinions in politics prevailed. *Actions* were the test of a man's capability, and not birth and the convictions of conscience. And when will our country be happier than it was then? Never, I fear. There is, then a distinction between the native and the foreigner, which is now made, not known in the purer days of the Republic. Is this distinction just or unjust? Senator Clemens contends with considerable eloquence that there is no injustice in this distinction. Because (he argues) they enjoy many privileges in this country which were denied them at home. But this proves nothing; for, in foreign lands, he enjoyed all the privileges *which the law granted*. Those privileges were (it is true) very limited, because all power is vested in *a few aristocrats*, whose object has ever been to put the inferior classes on an equality with the Helots of Sparta and the Pariahs of India. But thanks to Democratic principles we live in a land where all power comes from the people. There are no lords and dukes in this country to live like princes on the hard earnings of the poorer classes. None will deny that the primary object of our laws is to punish the unworthy, and to promote the worthy. Then, if a foreigner be honest, is it in unison with the spirit of our laws to exclude him from offices which ought to be filled with *honest men*? Every foreigner, who resides in our land is amenable to all our laws, is it rational then to debar him from civil immunities? The doctrine of Senator Clemens that foreigners *have no rights* is contradicted by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; for I must confess that I never heard of any such distinction between the native and foreigner in the distribution of justice.—For these reasons (however imperfect) I must stamp this distinction as *odious and unjust*. I was always taught to esteem and love a virtuous man no matter what his opinions were; and on the same principle I must ever regard that man a true American who lives obediently to our laws and endeavors to promote our country's interest, I care not where he is born. Let him come from the bloody fields of Poland, or the ice-clad hills of Greenland—let him spring from the poetic sod of Erin, or the land of the pibroch, and I would subject him to but one test—the test of *intellect and virtue*. It were strange philosophy to believe that Arnold was as worthy of confidence as Hamilton or Lafayette. And yet, such must be the belief of a consistent Know Nothing, unless his action contradicts his real sentiments. Now, I appeal to every candid man to say whether an honest foreigner will tamely submit to such odious restrictions of his privileges and rights. We are told that immigrants ought to be contented with their increased privileges, and not revile us because we exclude them from office. When it becomes the duty of politicians to discuss *etiquette*, this question will be duly considered; but at present, it is a more suitable subject for old women and dandies. The *rights* and not *the ambition* of foreigners deserve a careful consideration. We are told that the Constitution excludes the foreigner from a seat in the House of Representatives till he have been seven years a citizen, and from the United States Senate till he have been nine years a citizen. This is true; but the *deduction* from it is entirely fallacious. Senator Clemens argues that it is a mark of infamy stamped on the foreigner by the Constitution. "For," says he, "it is idle to talk of degrees of infamy. If exclusion for life renders a man infamous, exclusion for years must have the same effect."

Now, it is well known that a native cannot be a Representative till 25 years of age, nor a Senator till 30. Therefore our own citizens are excluded from these two great immunities during a term of years. And since "it is idle to talk of degrees of infamy," our own citizens are rendered infamous by the Constitution! No rational man will accede to such an absurd conclusion; and yet, if Senator Clemens' argument be sound, this plain deduction must be true in principle. The true reason for this temporary exclusion in both cases is to secure men, who understand our government, for these important offices. No one is made infamous by the Constitution; but this provision merely prevents demagogues and political tricksters from filling the important offices before their age and experience entitle them to such consideration.

I always have loved the Constitution and will always maintain its principles, and therefore I say let its provisions be enforced as they now exist; but do not change one article of that conservative instrument. Let none (native or foreign) be eligible to office till age and acquirements render them worthy; but do not be so narrow-minded as to believe yourselves the only people on earth who have any talents or honesty. We are in the next place told that the South is endangered by foreign influx. How? I can see but one way, and that is by electing abolitionists to Congress and a President inimical to Southern interests. Now, are foreigners abolitionists? I can show (I think) in a few words that they are not *generally* abolitionists. If they are abolitionists it would be the policy of the north to let them come. But the same legislature that enacted the "Personal-liberty Bill," also subjected the foreigner to odious civil disabilities. Now, the plain deduction from this fact is that the majority of the foreign population are opposed to their fanatical disorganizing doctrines. Let it be remembered, too, that Horace Greeley called Massachusetts "the model Commonwealth." Now, if foreigners were abolitionists would Greely have praised the legislature, which *persecuted his bosom friends!* But granting (*argumenti gratia*) that they are opposed to Southern interests, they are too few to injure us. This statement, however, is anticipated by Senator Clemens, who says that the disparity between the native and foreign population is not so great as is generally believed. For, he says, the majority of foreigners are *males*. Now, the last census returns show this statement to be inaccurate, for if you examine the census for 1850, you will find that the male and female populations are nearly equal, where there are *few foreigners*; but wherever the *foreign population is large* the females exceed the males in number.

For the truth of this statement I refer my reader to Suffolk and Middlesex counties, Massachusetts; City of New York, Albany, and King's counties, N. Y.; Philadelphia, and Providence, Rhode Island. In all these places there is a large number of foreigners while there are more females than males.

I shall not deny that our Senate lowered its dignity by its craven courtship of Father Matthew and Kossuth, but I am far from believing that our Senators were actuated by any improper motives. Let it never be forgotten, however, that the bill to assume the responsibility of Kossuth's expenses, was introduced by W. H. Seward, a Whig, and supported by Col. Gentry, late K. N. candidate for Governor in Tennessee! We are called upon to visit the fields of Brandywine and Monmouth, and to remember that foreign mercenaries fought against us; but no mention is made of Koskiusko, DeKalb, Steuben, LaFayette, Montgomery, and many others who exerted themselves so nobly in defence of our liberties. The name of Arnold is not mentioned by Know Nothings; but they would have been very eloquent about the traitor, had he been a foreigner. The Star and Register would have traced up his ancestral line to *Noah at least*, and abused each generation as the procreator of a traitor; but he was a native American, and, therefore, the K. N's must deal lightly with their *brother*. As to the ill-treatment of Scott, Jackson and Houston, it is sufficient to say that it has no conceivable connection with this subject. But, at any rate, they have all been amply rewarded for their many services. It has been often and strongly urged against the new party that it originated at the North. And it is (all must admit) a suspicious circumstance when we consider that in its Northern elections it has invariably elected abolitionists. But the learned Senator explains its origin by a large collection of figures, showing the amount of crime among the foreign population of New York; but these figures are a poor defence of Know Nothingism as interpreted by *him*, for in the beginning of his letter he says "there is not one of the millions who flood this country who would not have exchanged his own land for ours, *even* if the Constitution had denied him the privilege of voting."—Then, why mention the corruption and degradation of foreigners in this connection? For K. K. doctrines, if carried out to their full extent, would not prevent the influx of foreigners. This is truth, but *not the whole truth*. The scoundrels and criminals of other countries will still shelter beneath the wings of the eagle, while the honest and high-minded will *not* come to a land where *justice is partial*. Nor do I approve of the means proposed for effecting this great reformation. The ballot-box is the instrument. Now, if a reformation is needed surely it would be more effectual to pass a positive enactment than to trust to so variable and uncertain a means as the ballot-box.

Senator Clemens then goes on to comment very eloquently on the *alleged* order of Washington, "put none but Americans on guard to-night." As this order, which cannot be found among the writings of Washington, contains no arguments, it might fairly be passed in silence; but I cannot forbear commenting on a strange idea which occurs in his comment. In speaking of the foreigner, he says: "He still looks back on the green fields of his childhood—he remembers every stone by the high way—he reads the history of his native land, and in his heart of hearts he feels that there is his home, and there his holiest affections are garnered up." If the foregoing sentence contains any argument I confess my inability to see it. None of us will ever forget the scenes of his childish mirth—the fireside where we have often received a mother's warm kiss or a father's blessing. I know not how others may feel, but I never expect to forget the spot where my Amy and I first poured forth the sweet strains of melting love! Charity would induce me to grant the same privilege to others, without thinking them less patriotic on that account. All we can demand of a foreigner is obedience to our laws and institutions; and we would be unreasonable in expecting him to turn brute and forget every thing that nature would teach him to cherish.

We now come to the consideration of K. N. secrecy. Is there any comparison between it and the secrecy of the Democratic party? A careful consideration of the subject will compel every candid man to admit that the Democratic party never resorted to secrecy to secure those triumphs which have raised the country to its present greatness. What is Know Nothing secrecy? Is not every member of the order *sworn* to preserve its secrets inviolate?—Are Democrats obliged to take solemn oaths? Here, then, is one difference between Democratic and K. N. secrecy. In the second place did the Democratic party come into existence by means of secret, oath-bound associations? In the third place, do Democrats hold private meetings to initiate members? In the fourth place, do Democrats ever hold secret meetings *at all*, except to nominate a candidate? In the fifth place, are Democrats bound to vote for the nominee of their party? Senator Clemens says: "A K. N., after his party have made a nomination, may abandon the order and rid himself of all obligation to support it." This is a candid admission that K. N's must either support their nominee or leave the party! But it is urged the obligation of secrecy has been removed by the Philadelphia Convention. Now, be it remembered, K. N's were sworn to secrecy. If sworn, they were sworn for some object—that object was either moral and legal, or immoral and illegal. If immoral and illegal, the oath was a sinful imposition. If legal and moral, K. N's have been *sworn on the Bible before Almighty God* to further it; and no power (but God) can absolve them from this obligation. How absurd then—not to say presumptuous—was it for the Philadelphia Convention to absolve men from the obligations of an oath taken under a *totally different jurisdiction!*

Is it a Whig trick? It is a painful and humiliating fact that the party which was made respectable by the eloquence of Clay and Webster has lowered her once proud banner and raised the cry of intolerant bigotry and proscription. No one denies that the *Whig party* is dead. Then, where are its leaders and members? Is it not known that every where they are blended in with the K. N. party? I challenge any K. N. to put his finger on a single *Whig* who was elected by *Whig* votes in the late elections. There were some gallant Whigs who ran in opposition to this fanatical party, but what was their fate? I am prepared to prove that their main support was Democratic, if it be desired. Senator Clemens says that Wise *confessedly* owes his election to Whigs.—This is by no means a fact, as every intelligent Virginian knows. According to the National Intelligencer, Flournoy received the Whig strength in the "Old Dominion," while Wise received the Democratic vote. The only important question in this connection is what *party* opposes this fanatical movement? The plain and unmistakable answer to this question is the highest tribute to the manliness and consistency of the Democratic party. In addition to the foregoing remarks, let us never forget that in our late canvass John Kerr was denounced by the Whig press because he opposed Know Nothingism. One of these papers—a barely "respectable nonentity"—spoke of Kerr, Stephens and Toombs as *renegade Whigs*. I need not comment on this denunciation.

Let us now consider the Catholic question. I shall not deny that the Roman Catholic church has in former days disgraced herself by persecution and intolerance. But are we justified in committing a sin because others have done the same? But we must not infer that Romanists are the only people, who, under the garb of Christianity, have disgraced humanity. The old "consistory of 1648" with its hellish machinations—the infamous Cromwell, with his long face and hypocritical and interminable prayers—his puritanical compeers, leading a noble King to the infamous block, should teach us to mourn that even Protestantism has abused her power. But these persecutions no longer exist. The light, diffused by reading the Bible, is fast dissipating the clouds of intolerance and bigotry; and however well Romanism may suit the "man of free and untrammeled passions," it is evidently losing ground in this country. In fact it cannot be denied that Romanism, in the words of Pascal, "comes in at the heart." It does not consult reason at all.—It must, therefore, lose ground wherever men have the independence to follow the dictates of an enlightened mind rather than the dogmatic humbuggery of a blind irrational *faith*. It is well known that Louisiana came into the Union as a *Catholic* State; and yet two denominations far exceed the Catholics in numbers *now*. Has any one heard of persecution or intolerance in that State? Is not the Pope at this moment, when the ghosts of old inquisitions and *modern NUNCIO'S* are giving our K. N. friends so much uneasiness, dependent on the Emperor of France for his seat in the Vatican? Judge Gaston denied that he owed any allegiance to the Pope of Rome. J. R. Chandler "with his hand on his heart" made the same declaration in Congress. In truth the politicians of eminence everywhere disclaim any allegiance to foreign potentates. Then, we care not what a few fanatics or drivelling priests may *think*. I say *think*, because they dare not *advocate* any seditious doctrine in this State; for we have an article in our Constitution which subjects all such *to legal trial*. More cogent arguments might be addressed to prove the absurdity and injustice of the Catholic test; but space will not permit it *at present*. I cannot omit one point in this connection. K. N's maintain that they are in favor of religious tolerance and liberty; but every rational man knows that this is a solemn mockery. Religious liberty implies freedom from restraint; and I can conceive nothing short of direct persecution, more degrading than to be excluded from office on account of our religious belief.—Though I have made Senator Clemens' letter the subject of this article, it was not my design to reply to it. I have not alluded to some of his points, I believe, and have touched upon some which (as nearly as I remember) are not contained in his eloquent letter. His positions are not materially different from those of most K. N. orators; and, therefore, in answering *some* of his arguments, I have endeavored to reply to the general principles of Know Nothingism. While I admire the genius and eloquence of the learned Senator, I cannot accede to his conclusions. From a careful study of the subject I must say that, in my humble opinion, this new party advocates doctrines and pursues a policy inconsistent with republican principles and republican institutions.

W.

Henry Clay and Know-Nothingism.—We copy from the Martinsburg Republican, the following extracts, from several speeches of Henry Clay, and commend them to those *truth loving* politicians, who would impress the conviction upon some too credulous subject, that Mr. Clay sympathized in feeling with the disorganizing purposes of Know-nothingism.

Let him who would thus slander the memory of this distinguished statesman ponder upon them, and turn aside from his slanderous course; or else receive the appropriate brand of public condemnation, reserved for all politicial traitors, and defamers of the dead.

Extract No. 1.

"I tell our Secretary that, if he touch a single hair of the head of any one of the clerks of the Senate (I am sure he is not disposed to do it,) on account of his opinions, political, or *religious*, if no other member in the Senate does it, I will instantly submit a resolution for his dismissal." *Speech on the removal of Deposites. Life and speeches of Clay*, Page 203.

Extract No. 2.

"When foreigners are naturalized, and incorporated, as citizens, in our community, they are entitled *to all the privileges* within the limits of the constitution *which belong to a native-born citizen*, and if necessary, they should be protected, *at home and abroad*. The thunders of our artillery should roar as loud and as effectually in their defence, as if their birth-place were upon American soil."

Speech at Lexington June 9th, 1842. *Ibid*—Page 584.

Extract No. 3.

"The honest, patient, and industrious *German* readily incorporates with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills his capacious barn, and enjoys in tranquility, the abundant fruits, which diligence gathers around him; always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophic *Frenchman*, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself, without difficulty, in our society. But of *all* foreigners *none* amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the *Emerald Isle*."

Speech on the American System; 2d Feb. 1832, *Ibid.* 24.

"With regard to their superstition, the Catholics worship the same God with us. Their prayers are offered up in their temples to the same Redeemer, whose intercession we expect to save us. *Nor is there anything in the Catholic religion unfavorable to freedom.* All religions united with government, are more or less inimical to Liberty. All separated from government, are compatible with liberty."

Speech on South American Independence.

Dark Colored Know Nothingism.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Express*, a Know Nothing Abolition sheet, in speeking of the elections recently held in that city, says:

"*The colored population generally voted for the American ticket, day before yesterday.* In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in SAM'S triumph over a week, corrupt Nebraska Administration. *The colored people are Natives*; and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are yearly flocking to our shores."

The corn crop in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, is said to be the heaviest, this season, ever grown in the West.

[Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.]

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

Departure from New York—Examination of Ticket—Discharge of Pilot—Hatteras—Extent of the Ocean—Bahamas—Jamaica and Chief City—Cause of their Decline—Natural Advantages and Scenery—Military Troops—Compliment to Visitors—Departure—Arrival at, and passage of, the Isthmus of Nicaragua—Pacific Steamer Uncle Sam—Character of the Pacific Coast—Fun at Acapulco—An Old Wreck—Lofty Mountains—Golden Gate—Speed of the Trip—Political Allusions.

A voyage upon the Ocean, particularly in a steamer, affords but slight material for a letter or diary, unless made up of common-place matter. Touching seldom at any of the intermediate ports, and rarely diverging from the accustomed track, the voyage is usually barren of that diversity of incident which might be supposed to crowd a coast-wise passage around the Horn or Hope, in a regular clipper.

But in the journey to our golden El Dorado, across either Isthmus, after paying the customary tribute to Neptune, which a wrestle with the storm-god off Hatteras is sure to extort, the traveller scarcely gets his mind, much less his *stomach*, well settled ere the booming of the iron war-dog in the bows of the steamer announces the arrival at the Isthmus

As the hour for departure, 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 5th and 20th of each month approaches, "*the noise and confusion*" upon the pier and the steamer's docks increase till in comparison therewith *Babel* were a *calm*. Late comers by the mid-day railway trains hurry up the gangways breathless with apprehension of being left behind, followed by sweating porters with heavy trunks which before completion of the McAdamized road and the substitution of *coaches* for mules, were costly and cumbrous appurtenances. In one corner of the ladies' saloon is a group whose firm intergrasp of hands, silent lips, and tearful eyes betoken a deep sorrow at the approach so near of the hour of a long separation.—That noise on the quarter-deck is from a bevy of *fast* boys, who are hastily imbibing a parting drink with one, of whom their last reminiscences *may* be those shouts of unthinking revelry.

At length "*all who are not passengers are requested to go ashore*,"—hurried and convulsive adieus are spoken—the gang-planks bend under the rush to the pier—the hawsers are "*let go*" and "*hauled in*"—and the staunch and fleet Northern Light, this 20th day of July, 1855, moves with slow and seemingly reluctant pace into the stream amid the roaring of the heavy gun, the waving of handkerchiefs—not *all* linen nor silk—and the stentorian cheers from the crowds which blacken the wharves and the sides and rigging of surrounding shipping.

Now we are moving towards the broad Atlantic. Soon a cordon is thrown across the extreme after part of the steamer, said cordon formed of the bodies, extended arms and interlocked hands of several gentlemen from *Africa*. In front walks the inflexible purser, who, unwilling that any one should ride to the Isthmus free, examines our tickets, pockets one, returns a check, the cordon opens and we pass to the rear. Meanwhile, during this sifting process, the steamer moves slowly down the Narrows, till at the Hook, where the veteran pilot, without whose services thus far our insurance policies would be void, is discharged, and taking into his boat a half dozen ticketless and penniless worthies denominated *skulkers*, is soon bearing all sail for the Battery.

The powerful engines now work faster, and soon night closes upon all, and in the morning the shores of Jersey and our ship are in a fog. Another day discloses the proximity of Hatteras by the rising winds, the plunging of the strong ribbed ship, and the numerous processes of ejectment which are answered from many *undulating* stomachs.

The voyager upon the Ocean does not realize its extent, from the simple fact that all around him is water—for the area of Ocean actually visible is small—but it is the continued, onward progress of the ship—*ever* onward towards a horizon of water with *no* land in sight—which gives a conception of the vastness, the immensity, the *eternity* almost of the sea.

Passing the Lesser Bahamas we are reminded that one of the group, though barren and uninhabited, is yet rich in historical associations—for on that sterile spot first appeared the light to Columbus and his discontented crew on the evening previous to landing on San Salvador; and though not first trodden by the foot of the Great Discoverer, it may be said to have been the first land seen by him west of the Canaries.

A few nights hence we descry far away over the sea, at Port Royal, Jamaica, a *revolving light* which now rises slowly above, and then sinks beneath the dark waters, and passing up the arm of the sea at early dawn, towards Kingston, the gorgeous beauty and the splendor of tropical scenery meet the eye on every side. The horizon on either hand is bounded by mountains, which rise in majesty and grandeur till their summits are blended with the azure of a torrid clime.

Here we are at Kingston. But let us pause a moment before going ashore to witness the novel spectacle of a swarm of *emancipated colored women and girls*, who with tubs of coal upon their heads throng in Indian file, up one of the after gang-ways, singing their old plantation airs, and emptying their loads of Anthracite, return by the forward plank—thus making a total *eclipse* of the wheel-house.—Most of the passengers now leave the ship to purchase their clothing, fruit, and not a *few* "*Old Jamaica*," and to see this city of decay.

For upon no spot of earth, probably, does the hand of decay and ruin rest with firmer, or more tenacious grasp than on this beautiful island and its once prosperous Chief City. The plantations are in waste—their former workers living a life of indolent and dissolute *freedom* more beggarly and degraded than the Lazzaroni of Italy. Kingston is a collection of dilapidated and rotten buildings, and the only season of thrift or gleam of prosperity is the arrival of an American or British steamer.

The cause of this wide scene of decay and ruin is simple—*emancipation* and the attempt to substitute *free* labor in the cultivation of slave products, in a torrid climate.

The secret, or *motive power* in British West India emancipation is discerned, *not*, in the labors and eloquence of a Wilberforce, a Fox, and a Clarkson, but in the *cupidity and selfishness of the East India Company*, who, knowing that the introduction of free labor would be followed by speedy pecuniary blight and ruin to their western rivals, sought to build up their own aggrandizement on the ruins of those "*gems of the tropics.*" And believing that Britain's example would be imitated by the French and Spanish Governments, and expecting to supply from the plains of Hindostan the world's demand for cotton, sugar and rice, that Company, which dictated to the throne, laid their behests on a supple Parliament and the world rang with loud acclaim at the humanity (?) of England.

The sequence to that measure is the financial and industrial death and burial of Jamaica; whilst the squaled poverty, the evil and crime of her *liberated* population affords a fine commentary on the policy and philanthropy of indiscriminate and general emancipation.

The ruin of British West India is complete; but the aggrandizement of her more powerful *rival* in the anticipated monopoly is less apparent, for to this day *American* cotton feeds the looms of England, and her markets and ware-houses are supplied with the other staples from the broad Savannah of the South, and that beautiful but misgoverned island, which must one day be ours.

But notwithstanding this decay and ruin the natural advantages of Jamaica are unsurpassed, for to a climate most delightful is added a soil fertile and exhaustless as the prairies of our own Great West, and teeming with all the rich fruits and products of the tropics. Kingston stands upon a broad plain at the base of magnificent mountains and fronting the sea. The streets are laid out with *Penn*-like regularity, and are lined on either side with the orange tree, the cocoa, banana, plantain and the waving palm. Flowers of every kind grow in rich profusion in the gardens, and clothe in a delicate and beautiful drapery every lattice and balcony. The sides of the roads, and the divisions of land are fenced with thick hedges of cactus, intermingled with the century plant. Thorough English roads afford pleasant drives in every direction; and truly a lovelier site for a city is seldom seen, for the *vistas* are those lofty mountains and the heaving, solemn sea.

Visiting the military barracks a little way out of the city, we saw upon drill a regiment of blacks in red and white, and a martial band of similar hue and dress, of thirty performers. In honor of the large gathering of *freemen* present, the band, conducted by an Englishman, played Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia. And never did I hear those stirring national airs with such a glow of pride and love for my own native land as when listening to their performance at sunset by a band of blacks—on a foreign soil—under the ægis of the British Lion and amid the symbols and *results* of monarchical rule on every side.

Leaving Kingston at mid-night, three days or less over a turbulent sea, carry us to San Juan Del Norte.

The passage of the Isthmus of Nicaragua is but a brief and varied episode in the journey. The exhilarating and exciting passage up the San Juan river, the quiet trip across Virgin Bay, in those elegant lake boats, and the one hour scamper over the McAdamized road in a *Concord coach* into San Juan Del Sur, the Pacific port, are exceedingly pleasant phases in the trip and help to break the tedium and languor of the long days at sea.

The Pacific portion of my trip was made in the fleet and superbly equipped steamer, Uncle Sam, one of the fastest and best appointed steamships in the Pacific waters. Her commander is not only a thorough scientific and practical navigator, but a humane and kind-hearted officer, and a gentleman from crown to sole; and the purser was courteous and obliging, not only to the occupant of an upper saloon state room, but to the poor *hombres* of the steerage. The writer is thus particular on this head, because too often commanders are tyrants, and pursers boors or cocknies, generally both.

The entire coast from San Juan to San Francisco bears unmistakeable evidence of its volcanic nature. Mountains so lofty that their summits are ever cloud-capped, and between deep dark fissures and ravines never penetrated by the sun-light.

Touching at Acapulco for coal and water, the passengers amuse themselves with throwing *dimes* into the bay to see the little native copper-colored imps dive and regain them, which feat, performed in utter *nudity*, seems not uninteresting even to some of our *lady* passengers.

On the side of Marguerita island we saw the mournful wreck of the old steamer Independence.

An old wreck, or dismantled vessel is a melancholy and unsightly object any where. They may be found in all latitudes, scattered along the Atlantic coast from Halifax to the equator—sometimes upon a rock-bound shore, and sometimes upon the shelving beach where the sands and the shells rise daily higher around the shattered bark, as if emulous to yield her a fitting burial.

There is a mute eloquence in a wreck which appeals to the strong nature—telling of hopes blighted—power and energy crushed—peril encountered—and fierce struggles, ending, may hap, in the death of many a brave man.

The white wings that swelled to the ocean breeze, and the cordage through which it whistled, are gone, and rust, decay, and the barnacle mar the proudest ships that ever delighted the heart of a true sailor.

Below San Diego, in Lower California, we saw at a distance of 150 miles, mountains of an altitude of 10,000 feet, whose towering and majestic heads, hoary with the frosts, and covered with the snows of ages, and bathed in the light of a sun just "*sinking to rest where his islands of refreshment lie*," in the calm but mighty western sea, presented a scene of indescribable sublimity and grandeur.

But we are now entering the *Golden Gate*, the perspective of many a sanguine youth looming with piles of glittering *oro*, (Spanish for dust or ore) which he will be quite as likely to realize in the unapproachable heaps of dust and coin in the banking houses of Dresel Sather and Church *et id omne genus*, as in the results of his own earnings and good fortune.

This was the quickest trip, by twenty-four hours, from New York to San Francisco ever made by any steamship line, being accomplished in a trifle over 20 days, and it establishes beyond cavil the superiority of this line in point of speed. This line long ago made the quickest *homeward* passage, but it has now gained another more brilliant triumph in an outward run, which must give it the palm of supremacy for dispatch until a Pacific Railroad is built, or another shorter steamship route is established.

The Pacific agency of the Nicaragua Company is in the hands of our worthy Ex-Mayor, Hon. C. K. Garrison, who during his incumbency of the Mayorality did more to establish and maintain the credit of San Francisco than any other man since its settlement. He interposed his influence and his vote to thwart and defeat schemes which had for their *real* object only the pecuniary aggrandizement of reckless and unprincipled speculators, who would have saddled the city with an immense debt, and consequently, heavy taxation. He promptly stepped forward with his own private resources, and paid bills in large amounts which, with a then depleted treasury, but for his intervention must have been dishonored. And to crown all, he distributed every dollar ($5000) of his year's salary in public and private charities. Mr. G. was a candidate for re-election last autumn, but was borne down by that tide of prejudice, fanaticism and proscription which was then sweeping like a flood over the entire North; but which, thanks to the eloquent and gallant Wise, and the indomitable and unquailing Democracy of the "Old Dominion," so splendidly supported by the Democrats of the Old North State, has at last encountered a power that can say, "*thus far shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud and intolerant waves be stayed!*"

This Know Nothingism will prove a Whig-Abolition engine, though under the guise of Americanism.

Immediately after the election of Mr. Polk the New York Tribune attributed the defeat of the great Clay to the strength given to the native American movement in that city and Philadelphia from the ranks of the Whigs, and bitterly asked if the election of Harper, Mayor, in the former city, and Lewis C. Levin to Congress from the latter, compensated for the political immolation of that unrivalled statesman and orator? I predict that after the election of '56 a similar plaint will be heard and a similar requiem chanted over another defeated Whig candidate for the Presidency.

TELLIAMED.

Rail Road House, San Francisco,
August 31, 1855.

A Den of Know Nothings.—The Morris county Democratic Banner says: "A den of Know-Nothings is like a coop full of chickens shut up for market. When the time comes the coop is shut up—Mr. President covers the top entirely over—leaves an air hole in the bottom—takes his dark lantern—goes sometimes to the nearest and sometimes to the highest market, and disposes of them altogether. When the bargain is complete, the money counted and pocketed, then, if chickens, they are brought to light, counted and turned into possession of the purchaser: If Know Nothings, then Mr. President says.—"Brethren, the good of the order and the obligations you have taken require you to vote for Mr.—, (the purchaser.) To keep your obligations you must not go from this, your place of concealment until honest men are in their beds, and until night's sable mantle will screen you from detection in making your re-treat. Take the tickets I give you, and on election day go to the polls, vote them and no others. Go singly and noiselessly. Let no man see the tickets I now give you, nor must you tell any one that you are going to vote this ticket. If your former political friends, not members of this order, offer you their tickets, receive them and by your conduce if not by your words induce them to believe you are going to vote as you formerly voted. If they draw you into conversation upon that subject, calm and put to rest any suspicions they may have as to your fidelity to your former party. Remembering, as I trust you will, that in no way can your solemn obligations be observed and kept without voting this ticket nor without keeping all, not out of our order, entirely ignorant and without suspicion of our objects and movements. I now dismiss you until Friday evening, next after election, when you will again meet here to consider the result of the election, and to impose proper punishment upon such members as may so far neglect my present instructions as not to vote this ticket.' The brethren, of course, obey instructions. The purchaser gets the votes he paid for, and Mr. Manager has the quid pro quo—or feels satisfied he will get it. This is the way the order has been, can be, and will be used. All those Americans who wish to make merchandise of themselves, and to have their votes sold, for the benefit of others, like calves in the shamble, had better join the order at once."

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE MAINE LAW IN MAINE.

The Tribune "gives it up!" The State of Maine, the stronghold of Compulsory Temperance, is sold to rum dealers and rum sellers, and the "glory of Ichabod is departed." All of which, in plain English, means, that at the recent election. Gov Morrill has been defeated, and an anti-confusion, anti-"Republican" Senate and Assembly have been elected. As every sensible person foresaw, the mighty excitement with regard to liquor selling, produced a reaction to the same extent. One year ago, it was already perceived that in most places the then exisiting statute was a dead letter. Men durst not and would not any longer incur the odium attached to making complaints in the manner prescribed, and we heard, without surprise, that the opinion of several of the foremost original advocates of a restrictive law had changed, and that they looked upon the experiment as a failure. More enthusiastic persons thought differently, and under the leadership of Neal Dow, they succeeded in procuring the addition of more stringent provisions to the Law than it had before contained, and Mr. Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, mainly as a token of the gratitude of the inhabitants of that place, for his benevolence and philanthropy. The practical workings of the law, with supplementary adjuncts, have, however, again been found wanting.

The provisions of the Maine Law Statute were so evidently the united product of demagoguism and fanaticism, and are so akin in their spirit to the workings of Abolitionism, Women's Rights, "Vote yourself a farm," and many similar modern effervescences, that we have condemned them, and foreseen their necessary final explosion; but we should equally deplore a reaction to the other extreme.

Many of our readers remember the foundation of the first temperance society. It was instituted in Boston in 1825-26, and under the auspices of such men as Edwards, Woods, Hewett, Beecher and others, commenced a successful crusade against fashionable tippling and brandy and water hospitality, as well as public dram-shops, which carried with it the good will of nearly all classes of society. The voluntary system was the only one employed; yet, before the society had long been established, its effects were so apperent that it began to be disreputable for gentlemen to ask each other to drink, as they had done before, and hundreds of thousands, in this country and England, had "taken the pledge." Men were ashamed to be seen entering drinking saloons, and laboring men took pride in avowing themselves recruits to the rapidly swelling ranks of the organization against drunkenness. If in addition to the efforts that were then made, prudent and stringent license laws had been passed, and pains had been taken to carry them into effect—and if means had been used to remove from our large cities a portion of its demoralized immigrant population—the new system would have probably continued to prosper, and healthy development would have been felt at the present day. In 1836, however, or even sooner, the cloven foot of fanaticism made its apperance. What the enemy of all good could not oppose, he sought to ruin by his embraces. To the cause of temperance he brought the aid of intemperate action. From that time to this the temperance society has progressively decayed: first of all, by introducing an absurd pposition to the use of every species of exciting drink, (as, for instance, cider, beer, and even coffee and tea) and then by changing into an involuntary and compulsory system, what had been begun on the principle of moral suasion and an appeal to the better nature of man. And although most of the old members who are yet living, continue to adhere to their first principles, they have refused actively to co-operate with those who overthrew the most wise and philanthropic endeavor to do good in temperance, that has yet existed on this continent.

In process of time there came to the aid of Teetotalers, a priest from Ireland, who, in view of the great amount of intemperance in that country, called upon his countrymen to enter into a *religious obligation*, or "vow," to abstain from intox

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT., 10, 1855.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.

We beg leave again to state that all yearly contracts for advertising in the Standard are abrogated at the close of the current year for which the contract was made. We charge all advertisements at our transient rates, viz: $1 per square (14 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion; and for regular advertisers by the year, or for six months, we deduct one-third or 33⅓ per cent. from the gross amount. Thus advertisers may insert much or little, and will pay accordingly. No deduction made for a less time than six months.

Contracts will be made for any specified length of time for standing advertisements, or for a certain space with a specified number of changes.

☞ No "General Advertising Agents" are recognized by us, and their orders will be attended to only when they enclose the cash.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

October, 1855. 92—

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Late Savannah and Augusta papers contain the most cheering news from the Georgia elections. Five Democrats and anti Know Nothings, including Messrs. Cobb and Stephens, are certainly elected to Congress, and three Know Nothings. Governor Johnston has made a great run—he is re-elected by a majority ranging from five to eight thousand. At his first election his majority was only five hundred and ten. The Savannah Georgian of the 4th, says:

"The re-election of Gov. Johnson by the people, we think is certain, by a very large majority—a majority that will make glad the hearts of his friends, and prove a signal rebuke to his implacable and unscrupulous enemies. By a rough calculation we set it down at from 6000 to 8000. The Seventh and Eighth Districts have done most nobly. It is possible however, that returns yet to come in, may change the result very materially, though the glorious Sixth, not as yet heard from, it is hoped, will save all our large gains.

Of the eight Congressional Districts, we still confidently claim five. Linton Stephens, notwithstanding his gallant battle, it is feared, is defeated; so also Smith of the Third, and Warner of the Fourth. Full and correct returns, however, may show a different result. Seward, A. H. Stephens, Crawford, Lumpkin, and Cobb, it is believed, are triumphantly elected.

The returns for the Legislature are equally gratifying. If our dispatches are at all to be relied upon, it cannot fail to be largely Democratic.

Since the above was written we have received a dispatch from the Chronicle & Sentinel, stating that Johnson's majority in the eighth District is 875; Stephens' majority 2,600, Seriven yet to hear from. While this is but little less flattering for Johnson than our first dispatch, published elsewhere, it is a most triumphant report for the great champion of Anti-Know Nothingism."

The Democratic gain in the 7th District—Linton Stephens', brother of A. H. Stephens—is 1,176; and in the 8th—A. H. Stephens' District—it is 4,175—showing a total gain for Governer in the two Districts of 5,351.

Know Nothingism has been scorned and repudiated by the people of Georgia. Its overthrow in that State is alike signal and complete.

LATEST FROM GEORGIA.—Only one Know Nothing, it is stated, is *certainly* elected to Congress. Six Districts are Democratic, and one in doubt. Warner's majority, Democrat, over Hill, K. N. is 76. The Georgian of the 6th says, "Six of the eight Congressmen are anti-Know Nothing."

MISSISSIPPI.

The elections in this State will take place on the 5th of next month. The Washington Union, noticing the canvass in that State, says:

"Our intelligence from Mississippi is of the most cheering character in regard to the prospects of a brilliant victory in the approaching election. Know-nothingism had taken deep root in that State, and when the canvass opened some of our truest friends feared that it could not be eradicated in time to secure an old-fashioned democratic triumph. At present, however, we are assured on all hands that the power of the secret organization is utterly broken down. We have watched the canvass in Mississippi with much interest, and we hesitate not to say that it has been conducted with a spirit of devotion to democratic principles, and with an ability and energy on the part of our public speakers and newspapers, that will compare favorably with any canvass in any State in the Union. Amongst the noble champions who have distinguished themselves in the contest, and contributed largely to the present bright prospects of the democracy, we may be pardoned for alluding to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, for many years a prominent member of Congress, and at all times an able, eloquent, and consistent advocate of democratic principles. He has canvassed Mississippi as a candidate for United States senator, in accordance with a custom which has long prevailed in that State. His competitor in the canvass is Senator Adams, the present incumbent. The notices of the discussions between them which have reached us claim for Mr. Thompson a succession of decided triumphs. This could hardly be otherwise, since Mr. Adams undertakes to sustain the know-nothing organization—that were more than one of far greater abilities than Mr. Adams could do. Unless our friends in Mississippi are greatly mistaken, know-nothingism is doomed to one of its most disastrious defeats in that State."

Our information from friends in Mississippi, is to the same effect. The K. N's. *may* elect one Congressman, but that will be all. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

REFUSAL OF NORTHERN WHIGS TO FUSE.

A portion of the Whigs of Massachusetts and New York, as in Maine, to their credit be it stated, have refused to go into a coalition with the abolitionists of all stripes and colors.

A Convention of these Whigs has been held in Massachusetts, under the lead of Messrs. Winthrop and Choate, and S. H. Walley nominated for Governor, and Moses Davenport for Lieut. Governor.—They have repudiated both the Know Nothings and Fusionists; and Mr. Choate has declared that he will go with no party that "does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union." The Fusionists of the same State recently nominated a ticket for Governor and other officers, rejecting Gov. Gardner; and on the 3d instant a K. N. Convention assembled in Boston and nominated Gov. Gardner for re-election. There are now four tickets in Massachusetts—the old line Democratic, the Fusion, the Know Nothing, and the old line Whig.

A meeting of the old line Whigs of New York City was held on the 4th. It was large and enthusiastic, under the motto, "No surrender to abolitionism." The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Brooks, Tallmadge and others. There are now in New York—how many parties? The Hard Democrats, the truest of all to the Constitutional rights of the South—the Soft or Barnburner Democrats, most of whom have fused, under Preston King, with the Sewardites—the Know Nothings, embracing all sorts of men—and the old Henry Clay Whigs.—The probability is that the fusion ticket will carry the State.

By the way, some of the Whig Know Nothing prints of the free States are *complimenting* those Whigs of Maine who declined to fuse with them, under the lead of Morrill. They call them "*slavery* Whigs. What do the K. N.'s of the South say to that?

☞ The Card of Gen. Singeltary in another column, together with the correspondence between him and Mr. Rayner, needs no comment. The correspondence speaks for itself. Gen. Singeltary comes before the public no doubt with reluctance; but the course of Mr. Rayner in so long withholding his second letter, left him no other alternative.

Our readers, we know, are tired of this Nuncio business; and we may not refer to it again soon, unless the course of certain K. N. leaders and papers should render it necessary.

We have already repeatedly expressed our opinion as to Mr. Rayner's conduct in this matter; and we have shown, by clear and indisputable proofs, that his conduct has not been worthy of a straightforward, high-minded public man. He deserves censure, first, for so eagerly catching at and using the suspicion or charge, that his own country had been disgraced by a bargain between the leading men in possession of the government and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy for the Cathelic vote; secondly, for persisting in this charge after Mr. Barringer had written to him modifying and correcting it; thirdly, for changing his position before the public in this matter, and still insisting on the truth of the charge, in that he at one time declared that Mr. Barringer informed him that the Nuncio *predicted* the appointment of Mr. Campbell, and at another time that he merely informed Mr. Barringer that Mr. Campbell *had been* appointed; fourthly, for not UNEQUIVOCALLY WITHDRAWING THE CHARGE, *after Mr. Barringer, whom he relied upon as his authority for it, had himself informed him by letter, which was duly published, that he did not believe it, and that there was no foundation for it.*

Mr. Rayner has also shown a singular backwardness and reluctance as to the publication of the various letters growing out of this charge. It is known that the publication in the Register and Star of Mr. Barringer's last letter to him, was "procured" by Mr. Rayner in consideration of our publishing his letter to Mr. Barringer—though we had already determined to publish Mr. Rayner's letter, and to follow it with Mr. Barringer's, when received;—thus showing a doubt in Mr. R's. mind as to whether his organs here would give Mr. Barringer a hearing, and thus lay the facts before their readers. It is known, also, that Mr. Rayner has never published Mr. Barringer's letter to him of the 6th July; and that his organs here have never published Mr. Barringer's letter to Mr. Ellis of the 23d July, a perusal of which by the readers of those papers was so important to a correct understanding of that gentleman, and also to the cause of truth and justice. And now we have another instance of this singular backwardness on the part of Mr. Rayner—for which see the correspondence between him and Gen. Singeltary, in this day's paper.

And now an observation or two, in conclusion, in relation to Mr. Barringer. The course of that gentleman in this affair, up to the publication of his last letter, has certainly not been characterized by that directness and frankness which the public had a right to expect. If he had been more explicit at first, we should probably have heard less of this charge; but the conclusion is almost irresistable, that in his conversations with prominent Know Nothings on this subject, instead of unequivocally branding the charge as untrue, he evaded it by referring to the interest taken in American politics by the higher order of the Catholic clergy in Europe. In the end, however, when it became important to his own reputation and to the cause of truth, that he should fully and clearly define his impressions on the subject, he did so in a manner and with a force which left nothing to be said or asked by those who regarded the charge as calumnious and unfounded. We give our honest convictions on the subject, and do not propose to show the train of thought by which we have arrived at them. Mr. Barringer has added nothing to his reputation by his connection with this affair; and as for Mr. Rayner, no amount of denunciation or of special pleading by himself, by his organs, or by his friends, can relieve him from the heavy censure under which he rests, from first to last in this Nuncio business.

WESTERN EXTENSION.

The Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad assembled at Salisbury, on Thursday last, pursuant to announcement. John I. Shaver, of Rowan, was elected a Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Ellis; and O. Gillespie, of Iredell, was elected in place of R. F. Simonton, also resigned.

R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke, was chosen President of the Road, and R. F. Simonton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. James C. Turner, Esq., was chosen Chief Engineer. The salaries were fixed as follows: President, $2,000; Chief Engineer, $3,000; Secretary and Treasurer, $1,000.

COL. BRAXTON BRAGG.—The citizens of Raleigh have tendered to this distinguished gentleman (now on a visit to this place,) a Public Dinner, as some evidence of their appreciation of his important services in the army, and of the pride with which they regard him as a native son of the State. He has, however, we regret to state, declined to accept it; and this regret, we know, is shared by the entire community. He stated to the Committee that he felt profoundly grateful for the honor; but must be permitted, in accordance with a resolution long since formed on the subject, to decline it.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Returns from three Counties in Kansas show a heavy vote for Gen. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate for Congress. He is no doubt elected. Gov. Shannon voted the pro-slavery ticket and against the freesoilers.

The abolitionists of the Territory, knowing their hopeless minority, have held a Convention and selected a different day for holding *their* election from that prescribed by law. They are determined to elect a delegate to Congress, and leave it to the House to say which delegate shall have the seat.

MISSISSIPPI CROPS.—A friend, writing us from Mississippi, says: "The cotton crop of this State will be short, in consequence of recent heavy rains, the rot, boll worm, &c. Still in this neighborhood we shall make an average crop. There has been a great surplus of corn made. The health of the State never was better, with the exception of the parts visited by the yellow fever. It is this season of a very malignant type. Nearly one-half of those who take it, die."

☞ A new Post office, called "Bushy Fork," has been established at Brasher's Store, Person county. W. A. Brasher, postmaster.

☞ The "University Magazine" for October has been received. The character of this publication is well sustained.

☞ We surrender much of our space to-day to the favors of correspondents, which we are always glad to receive.

Reported for the Standard.

OAK-CITY GUARDS.—TARGET PRACTICE.

This spirited Company, under the command of Capt. W. H. Harrison, made their first attempt, as a company, at target practice, on Friday evening last, in presence of a large concourse of spectators, and with decided success. The prize was a beautiful silver goblet, presented for competition by Chas. H. Thompson, jeweller of Fayetteville street, who is also Orderly Sergeant of the company. The muskets supplied to our City Volunteers are of a very indifferent character—being the old worn-out flint-and-steel altered to percussion, and are very imperfect in their range. Better weapons ought to be placed in the hands of these public-spirited young men. With these indifferent muskets the firing was excellent. Out of 102 shots fired at a target 36 inches diameter from a distance of eighty yards, 61 took effect. The average of twenty averages of three rounds each (60 shots) is a fraction over 13 inches. The average of the best ten averages (30 shots) is 9¼ inches, which is good shooting. The prize was won by Pioneer Howle, whose average shots are 4¼ inches; second best, Sergeant Ironmonger, 7½ inches; third best, Private H. L. Cooke, 8⅝ inches; fourth best, Private J. H. Biggs, 8⅞.—The best single shot was made by Pioneer Howle, it being one-quarter of an inch. The shooting on the whole may be said to be excellent.

The following gentlemen acted as judges on the occasion, viz: Seaton Gales, E. L. Harding, C. B. Root, Esqs., and Dr. L. C. Manly.

The company being drawn up in line Pioneer Howle was announced as the best shot, and W. W. Holden, Esq., presented the prize in an address substantially as follows, and was warmly applauded at its conclusion:

MR. HOWLE: It affords me much pleasure, as the representative of the gallant donor and of the Oak-City Guards, to present to you this beautiful silver cup, which has been fairly and honorably won by you in a trial of skill in marksmanship.

When a man, in public or social life, makes a good hit, he is applauded by his friends, and is esteemed for the time more fortunate than others. You, Sir, have also made your hits, and that too in the right places—showing steadiness of nerve, a well-directed judgment in handling your piece, and giving promise of reliable soldiership in the day of trial.

There is something exhilarating to us all in "the quick step of the soldier's march, and music of the trump and drum." But more especially is this so, when, as now, we see about us, clustered under the folds of that much-loved banner, citizen soldiers, united with us in the pursuits of peaceful industry, and yet ready for duty on the field of war, should their country call for them. The bayonet, it is conceded, is the soldier's briefest and most effective argument; yet without some skill in marksmanship no body of troops can be expected to perform important service. It was the boast of Gen. Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, that he had three hundred picked riflemen, each of whom was a dead shot at any distance within range of his piece; and we all remember the injunction of "Old Putnam" at the battle of Bunker Hill—"take good aim, boys, and don't fire till you see the whites of their eyes." Ah, gentlemen, there were *men* in those days—men who handled the instruments of war as if born to the use of them; and who, after the smoke of battle cleared away, founded in almost superhuman wisdom those liberties and those Constitutions of government, which have been so full of blessings to us all, and which are ours to enjoy, and ours to transmit, intact and untarnished, to the latest posterity.

Sir, you have a right to feel proud of this day's achievement; and I know you feel proud also to belong to this noble Company, in whose ranks you have won this beautiful cup. Keep it, Sir, as I know you will; and in after years, when the silver of an honorable old age is gleaming in your hair, you will look upon it, and you will think of this day, in this peaceful valley, and of the manly and gallant hearts now beating around you; and you will remember with gratification this occasion and this scene, to the last day of your life.

One slight admonition, Sir, and I have done. Be sure always—especially when handling these muskets—never to shoot too high nor too low; and be sure, also, in using this goblet, never to drink too deep, nor yet too shallow.

At the conclusion of the presentation, the company and several invited guests partook of a collation, which was served up in handsome style by Sergeant Ironmonger of Social Hall. Shortly afterwards they formed and returned to the capitol by the principal streets, highly pleased with their afternoon's proceedings.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The Emperor Alexander, in his address, sent to the army, after the fall of Sebastopol, says:

"In the course of eleven months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of ground of the country which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed, and the fire of which has been justly styled 'infernal,' shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage, with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without a thought of surrendering.

"Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to their couutry, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High, whom it has not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labors, for the blood it has shed in the defence, for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

"But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the important Korniloff Bastion, (Malakoff,) and the commander-in-chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the fortress, leaving only bloodstained ruins to the besieging enemy.

"Those tried heroes, the object of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give, in re-entering actively into the ranks of the army, new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them, and like them all my troops, animated with the same unbounded confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred ark, the honor and the territorial integrity of our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so much suffering, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultawa and Borodino."

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION.—"If it (the Whig party,) is to be merged into a contemtible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further. If I am alive I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong is not contaminated by Fusionism, rather than to one who crying out all the time that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the constitution."

The above is an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Nov. 19th, 1850, and is now both applicable and of interest.

The Georgetown (S. C.) *Pee Dee Times* says:

"Our harvest of the rice crop is rapidly approaching a close at the end of a most propitious season—the weather being hot and dry until within the last few days. It is now cool and pleasant, and the chill and fever cases are lessening in number."

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Standard.

In conversation with a gentleman in Raleigh on the evening of Sept. 1st, I made the statement concerning the Nuncio affair which has been published over my name. This gentleman repeated it to Mr. Rayner, but did not authorize him to make use of the information. On the contrary, he requested him not to do so. Mr. Rayner disregarded the request, and called on me the next afternoon, bringing with him his first letter, which appears below. His visit was of considerable length. He spoke with much earnestness and feeling, representing that his only object was his own personal vindication. His appeal was hard to resist. I thought, and I still think, that he was to some extent sustained by my statement—not in the position he first occupied as I understood it, but in the *new issue of inferences* growing out of Mr. Barringer's last letter. Under these circumstances I thought he had a right to my testimony—that it was a simple act of justice; and I gave it without hesitation. The subjoined correspondence will tell the rest. Mr. Rayner is strangely addicted to difficulties with his friends. He has not yet made public my letter of Sept. 8th. His excuse for not doing so immediately is no excuse at all. It would be an impeachment of any man's intelligence to say he could so regard it.

To the public I owe an apology for disinterring this dead slander about the Nuncio. A *post mortem* examination is always disagreeable; but I have been driven to it in this case, in self-defence, by Mr. Rayner's unfairness.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1855.

Oct. 4th. Since writing the above I have received the Register of yesterday, containing my second letter. Mr. R. says by way of apology for publishing it that it is done (at last) "in pursuance of a wish expressed" by me. When and where? I did and had a right to expect its publication while the matter was before the public. It was offered in time; and should have gone with the case to the great jury of the country. But it has been withheld until the popular judgment has been rendered and the whole matter is dead, buried and forgotten. I have not expressed, nor felt a wish to be thus treated.

Moreover, I had waited exactly as long as I intended to before writing the above communication, and shall not now withhold it. G. E. B. S.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2nd, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—You will please allow me to enquire of you whether the Hon. Dan'l M. Barringer did not mention to you last winter the fact of the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having first informed him of the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet before the news of the same had reached Madrid. And whether you did not understand Mr. B. as speaking of it in confirmation of the charge which had been made, that this appointment was in pursuance of a bargain to that effect between the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Pierce's friends, entered into before the election. Very respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

Gen. GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY, Raleigh.

RALEIGH, Sept. 2nd, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The statement made to me by Mr. Barringer was in a casual conversation with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to recall it fully. It agreed substantially with the statement he now makes. I understood him as intending to convey the idea that it was a suspicious circumstance in connection with the charge against the President or his party of a bargain for the Catholic vote, and I remarked that I did not think it amounted to any proof of such a thing. Upon which he replied promptly that he did not mean to make any such charge, but merely mentioned it, and it might pass for what it was worth. I think he also disclaimed any belief in the charge that had been made.

This is the substance of what was said.

Very respectfully,

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

Hon. K. RAYNER, Raleigh.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8, 1855.

HON. K. RAYNER—*Dear Sir;* My note to you of Sept. 2d, was written directly on the receipt of your letter of enquiry, and without much time for reflection. I have since succeeded in recalling more distinctly the conversation between Mr. B. and myself. My former statement is correct as far as it goes. I am not mistaken about the impression made on my mind as to the object of Mr. B. and remember that I replied with some feeling to the insinuation which I thought was intended; but I now also recollect that Mr. B. went on to say I had misconceived his purpose, which was to show the great interest taken in our affairs by the Catholic church or clergy abroad. This explanation had escaped my memory, probably from the fact that it did not seem likely to alter the effect of the statement on those disposed to entertain it, unaccompanied by the further explanation of the means by which the Nuncio obtained his information. I desire to make this correction in justice to all parties.

Very respectfully,

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 21st, 1855.

GEN. GEO. E. B. SINGELTART—*Dear Sir:* I have this evening received a note from Mr. W. W. Holden, in which occurs the following:

"I have received a letter from Gen. Geo. E. B. Singeltary of date Sept. 19th, in which he requests of me to ascertain from you whether you intend to make public his letter to you of date Sept. 8th."

You will please inform me whether I am to understand by this that you wish the letter referred to to be made public. Had I supposed you wished it made public, I should immediately on receiving it have sent it to the press; but inasmuch as there was not expressed in it a wish that it should be published, I did not think it necessary to publish the same. Yours, respectfully,

K. RAYNER.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 24th, 1855.

HON. K. RAYNER—*Dear Sir:* I did not deem it necessary to state in my letter of the 8th instant, that I desired its publication, supposing that it would be so understood, of course. It could not answer the purpose for which it was written to correct my first statement, without being made as public as that had been.

Very respectfully,

G. E. B. SINGELTARY.

GOVERNOR SHANNON.—To show the Southern people how Wilson Shannon, the newly appointed Governor of Kansas, is regarded by the Abolitionists, we quote the following language of that arrant Free soiler, John Wentworth of Chicago:

"Those who know Wilson Shannon, know that he is a Southerner in all his notions—as much so as any one of the firm of Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow and Co. He goes to Kansas to make Kansas a slave State. His antecedents must be known to Gen. Pierce. He was an old Tyler man. Although elected to the office of Governor of Ohio by the Democrats, he came out with a letter endorsing John Tyler, and by the same John Tyler he was given a foreign mission.

"By a strange combination of circumstances he was elected to Congress for one term, and for one only. During his Congressional career he was a Southerner in all his notions and all his votes. His record is right, and, what is better, his heart is right for Douglas and slavery. He goes to Kansas to inflict a deadly blight upon its rising hopes, and to curse its people with bondage. It remains to be seen who has the brighter future, Reeder or Shannon; the patriot or traitor!

"Let Shannon recognise this mob of Douglas ites that now professes to be the Legislature of Kansas, and the next House of Representatives will pin a clause to the next appropriation bill that will declare all such infamy void. There is hope in the next Congress!"

PARTY AND SECTARIAN STRIFE.—Dr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, one of the noble volunteers now at Norfolk, in a letter to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, after referring to the scenes of sorrow and distress caused by the epidmic, adds:

"Party strife is rampant through the land; and while politicians are fulminating their anathemas abroad here, in the city of pestilence, Catholics and Protestants, men of the North and men of the South, peacefully and harmoniously unite in all the offices of brotherly love and self-sacrificing kindness. How all party spirit and bigotry pale before this sublime picture, and hide their diminshed heads! Before partisan strife has taken its phrensied hold upon our community, and severed the ties which bind us as a people, let us learn these important lessons from the present afflictive dispensation of Providence—namely, that we all mutually love our common country; that, whatever religion we may profess, we should make it the chief aim of our being to exercise towards each other that charity which, in the Divine Scriptures, is said to be a greater virtue than faith and hope."

The Catholic church on Grove Creek, some twelve miles south of this village, was burned to the ground on the night of the 27th ult.—Although there are several houses in plain sight from one, fourth to half a mile distant from the church, the fire was not, as we are informed, discovered until some time during the forenoon of the 28th. At this time all that would burn was consumed. It is supposed to have been done by American citizens.

Delhi (Iowa) Argus, Sept. 5.

SENTENCE OF EXPULSION.—The Richmond Enquirer is our authority for the following form of expulsion from a Know Nothing lodge. It says:

Having published Mr. Bagatelle's withdrawal from the Know Nothings, we feel ourselves bound, as impartial journalists, to open our columns to the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas Ruse Bagatelle, late member of Subordinate Council No. 999, of our State of Virginia, did withdraw from said Council, without a regular dismission from the President of the same; and whereas said Bagatelle has, contrary to his oath and the rules of the high and honorable Order, published the secrets thereof; and whereas he did, while a member of said Order, openly proclaim that he would not vote for the nominee of said Council after having solemnly sworn to do so; and whereas he did impute falsehood and deception to his loving brother, John Smith, without any grounds whatever for so doing; and whereas he did repeatedly expose to the uninitiated, the signs, grips and pass words of the Order, under the pretense of trying to learn their proper signification; and whereas he did upon one occasion, raise the cry of distress late at night, and thus summon to his relief a number of brethren, greatly to their annoyance and inconvenience, when he was in no distress or danger at all; and whereas he did, upon another occasion, spread alarm among the fraternity, by dropping red papers about the streets, in the mere wantonness of mischief—and all this, after having smuggled himself into the Council as a Native American and Protestant, when he was, in point of fact, a foreigner and a Catholic: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in us vested, we do expel the said Ruse Bagatelle from the high and honorable Order of Know Nothings; and we do denounce him as a prejured traitor; and we do strictly enjoin it upon the members of the Order to have no intercourse or dealing with said Bagatelle of any kind whatsoever, but to treat him at all times and in all places with the most sovereign contempt. 7 20 11 25 14 20 15 5 1 15.

J. W. BARKEM, N. Y.,
President of the Northern half of the National American party.

K. STRAINEM,
President *pro tem.* of Southern half.

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR RUSE BAGATELLE.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Monsieur Enquire:—I have ver much obligations to you, for to have explain de figure in de Proclamation; and to have defend me vid so great abilite from dem two grand rascal which set de bull-dog on me. In all de time I was Know-Nothing, I have not hear of dat Jim Barkem and dat Kennit Strainem. Begar, I believe all de Know-Nothing is President and Vice President. Monsieur Enquire, who make him President and Vice President? How he know what John Smit and I do in de night, in de big house, in de alley, in one cittee, in Virginia? I tought he swear he will not tell any ting dat is done in de Council, and who go dare, and noting, but by de greep and de sign, and de pass-word and de oh, oh, oh, and hio, hio, hio. Now he come out tell what I do, and what John Smit do, and one tousand lie beside. How he find it out? Vell, I have some *proclamations* and *whereas* too; put him down in your paper:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas John Smit is one grand cheat and swindils, and tell ten tousand lie to get me to be one Know Nothing; and whereas de door-keeper of de lodge 999 help John Smit to cheat me into de lodge, and lie too; and whereas de President and Vice President help de door-keeper and John Smit to cheat me, and da lie too; and whereas all de member join in de cheat and den lie: and whereas some of dem tell Jim Barkem and Kennit Strainem whole parcel ting, to make dem bark at me and strain me; and whereas da publish de grandest lie of all; and whereas da call John Smit dare loving broder, and, bigar, so he is, and all hatch out of one goose-nest, and all jist one like toder, big lie, leetil lie, all lie jumble up togeder; and whereas de Know-Noting will not teach me all de greep and sign and password, and de grunt and de groan, and de oho and de hio, and de droppin of de white papers and de red papers about de street, and will not let somebody else teach dem to me; and whereas when I drop de red papers in de street, and cry ho, ho, to see what he mean, all de Know-Noting run out and cry hio, and ran to me vid de pistol and de sword and de bowie knife and de club, and ebery ting to kill peeples, and stick dem and knock dem down, and when I tell dem dat I am only practicing de signs, day curse me and call me one French fool for frighten dem all so; and, begar, da frighten me ten times so much more as I frighten dem; and whereas da make me vote all de time for de old dead Whig who have no principil; and whereas de whole Know-Noting, from de top to de bottom, de inside and de outside, is noting but corruptions, and frauds, and cheats, and swindles, and lies, and humbug, (dat is de bug which roll all de filthy ting vid his hind foot in his dark hole, while he all de time look toder way; begar, dat is ver apt comparisons of de Know-Noting); and whereas dem two humbug in New York and North Carolina, which set de dog on me when da cry havoc and have not see me, and no not know me, is guiltee of ver great impudences and presumptions to de dopted son of de Old Dominions, where Monsieur Wise kick all de Know-Noting to de diable: Now, darfore, by virtue of de tpritee in me vested, I do expel de said Barkem and Strainem to de Salt Rivers; and all de leetil black Know-Noting vid him; and I enjoin it upon all de honorable Gentlemans and ladies to put de foot on de Know-Noting and mash him wherever da find him; for he have not de troot and dignity of de old Whig or de Democrat, but is notin but falsehood, untrooth, fabrications, misrepresentations, prevarcations, deceptions, and hundred tousand more; whereas, besides, begar, 2 3 6 7 9 10, dat figure mean, if I shall catch Barkem and Strainem in my dopted country, I shall kick dem clean out of de Old Dominions up to de Salt Rivers myself.

R. BAGATELLE.

The Agricultural State Fair of New York.

ELMIRA, Oct. 4th.—The third day of the State Fair opened brightly this morning, with fine weather and thousands of visitors. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was formally received, and made a speech.

The horses were tried to-day. There are none worth special notice that have not received it at previous shows. The Fair will be a pecuniary success. Elmira is running over with people.

The number of tickets sold to-day was over 22,000. The receipts for tickets thus far, notwithstanding the bad weather, exceed $10,000, and it is anticipated, if the weather continue favorable, they will to-morrow reach total of $15,00.

A ploughing and trotting match took place, which attracted much attention.

Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, OCT. 4.—The Michigan State Agricultural Fair is in progress to-day. The attendance is large. Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address to-day.

HIGHFALUTIN.—One of the fair sex having sent the editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer a boquet, he discourses about it in the following sentimental strain:

"THANKS to the lady who sent to our sanctum that beautiful boquet! We do love flowers at all times, but when they come to us as the dying glories of Autumn, at a time when sorrow is brooding darkly over us—when they come to us as the choicest offerings of the season—rescued from envious death by the protecting hand of Beauty—delicately expressive—breathing the pure language of a sympathizing heart—they are doubly dear. Heaven bless our fair friend! Long after her beautiful token shall have withered, her memory will be blooming around us, bright and deathless as the ivy that clings to some lone, deserted castle!"

Wonder he did'nt evaporate after penning that paragraph.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS—There have been two hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred claims filed for bounty lands under act of March, 3d, '55, of which 37,000 were filed in March, 75,000 in April, and 45,000 in May. Thus far the commissioner of pensions has only been able to issue about 30,000 warrants of all sizes, and at the rate at which they are now issuing warrants it will take over two years to complete the cases on hand. Claimants who are anxiously awaiting the receipt of their warrants will have to be patient. No doubt Congress will devise some means at its ensuing session for a speedier execution of the law.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6.

BACON in demand at 15 to 16 cents. CORN is in good demand—supply small. COTTON—tendancy is downward—manufacturers are purchasing sparingly at 9¾, which is higher prices than shippers can pay. The supply of FLOUR is light, and in some instances sales have been made a little above $7 75. WHEAT is wanted at $1 50 per bushel. BEEF getting scarce and slightly advanced—on the hoof 4½ and 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—we quote it at 36 cts. per gallon. RAW do. has declined—worth $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl. *Carr.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 5, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of 295 bbls. at $3 for yellow dip, $2 280 lbs., and this morning 400 do. went at same price.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—We notice sales yesterday of 150 bbls. at 41 cents. This morning sales of 50 bbls. at 41 cents, 300 do. at 42 cents, and 500 do. at 43 cents ₱ gallon; holders asking higher figures.

TAR—Sale to-day of a small parcel at $2 30 ₱ bbl.

ROSIN—1,000 bbls. Common sold this morning at $1 25 for large bbls.; an advance of 5 cents on previous sale.

HAY—115 bales Northern make sold from wharf yesterday at 87½ cents ₱ 100 lbs.

RICE—A lot of 28 casks new crop brought in this morning and selling from wharf at 5¾ cents ₱ lb. *Journal.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Capt. N. S. Jarrett, Macon County, on the 18th of Sept., by the Rev. C. D. Smith, Mr. A. P. Mondy and Miss Ada A. Jarrett, daughter of Capt. N. S. and Mrs. N. A. Jarrett.

DIED,

In Gates County, on the 9th ultimo, of brain fever, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Ann, consort of John W. Woodward, and daughter of the late William W. Stedman, of Gates.

She leaves three children, whose tender years do not teach them to deplore the loss of a mother.

She was a member of Christ's Church on earth, and we believe that she is a member of his family in Heaven. [COM.

Near Peachtree Grove, Nash county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. Sally Stone, aged 38 years. Mrs. Stone had been a member of the Methodist Church for 25 years. As a christian she enjoyed the confidence of the community; and was resigned and peaceful in death. COM.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor.*

92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Adv: $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC I

TO THE PATRONS OF
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits.—The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, so far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in so secret a manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of pannel bottle, with the words.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the thirty seven and a half cent bottles, and now put up only four sizes, viz: at 12 1-2, 25, 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the Box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box, has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been to this expense, that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so longed used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1855.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLAY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale the land on which the late Robert N. Verell lived, lying 10 miles west of Nashville, in Nash county, at Harrison's Store, near Belford, containing 200 acres. The land is well adapted to the growth of grain, cotton and tobacco. Eighty acres are in cultivation. The facilities for improving it are good, the buildings comfortable, consisting of a good dwelling with six rooms, necessary outhouses, tobacco barns, &c. He will also sell another house with 30 acres of land attached, near the Academy, adjoining the above. This house is small. The attention of all those in pursuit of a healthy, well watered, and pleasant locality is particularly invited to the above. Terms made favorable, for which apply to the subscriber or to W. D. Harrison, Esq., near the premises, who will take pleasure in showing it. Possession given at any time.

JOHN A. HARRISON.

September 7, 1855. 82—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order made at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of October next, being the Monday of Superior Court for said County, the following negroes, to wit: A negro woman and four or five children ranging between the ages often years and eighteen months.

Terms of sale: a credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their giving bond with two good sureties, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, *Com.*

September 10, 1855. 84—w&swtd.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, PERfectly gentle, and an excellent traveller. Also, a new sulky, but little used, and a buggy, together with a good set of harness. For terms apply to

SAM'L T. IREDELL.

September 10, 1855. 84—3tpd.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants, who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NEW BOOKS.—LIGHT AND DARKNESS; OR, Shadow of Fate. A story of fashionable life.

Maud, and other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

TENNEYSON'S NEW WORK.—MAUD, AND other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson, D. C. L. Poet Laurele. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Ful* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best baryains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 82—

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1 Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure.
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Clipper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—wtf.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

Fall Stock---1855.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.
Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hhds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¾ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 81—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skilful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or one hundred dollars for both, in any jail in the State so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,
Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. S. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $3 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 99—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—4w.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat. WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. '85—td.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having taken out letters of special administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd., gives notice that on the 29th day of September, he will sell at the late residence of said dec'd., the following perishable estate, to-wit: about one thousand pounds of Bacon, one hundred head of Beef Cattle, about fifty head of Sheep, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1855. 85—td.

☞ The Carolinian, Fayetteville, copy till day and forward account.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs.
Lace and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIE, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty five dollars for each. EDGAR is 32 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willie, is 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and no doubt Willie is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Jos. Fowler, Jr., and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. This the 10th day of September, 1855.

JOS. FOWLER, Jr.
WM. B. FOWLER.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—3tpd.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1855. 1090—wtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, in Equity. Wm. K. Kearney and wife Mariah, James J. Alston, Samuel W. Alston, Samuel A. Williams and others vs. Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Martha Baker and others. Original bill filed for the sale of land.

In this case on affidavit, sworn to before me as Clerk and Master of Wake county and filed, in which it is alleged and set forth that the defendants, Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Hamilton A. Alston, Sampson H. Butler, A. M. Macon, J. E. Broome, M. T. H. Broome, Martha Baker, Beverly D. Baker, Lawrence Baker, John Baker and Philip W. Alston, are non-residents of this State. Now advertisement is made according to the Statute in such case made and provided, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Wake, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, demur to or answer the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

The said bill is filed for the sale of several tracts of land, which the late Thomas Alston of Wake county died seized and possessed of in fee simple, and which he left undevised by his last will and testament, and which lapsed by the death of his wife—and such as he purchased after the due execution and date of his will—which has been duly proven, recorded and filed, and alleges that an actual partition cannot be made of the same without injury to the parties interested—and prays for a division of the proceeds of the sale among the nearest collateral heirs of the said Thomas Alston, deceased—according to our Statutes of Descents—*pir stirpes*. This 11th August, 1855.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Raleigh, August 11th, 1855. 76—w&swtsc.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.—James Harper against Betsy Whitfield and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Dilly Jones, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Will. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D., 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

August 17, 1855. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1083—w6w.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW WORK.—Ellen Norbury; Or, the Adventures of an Orphan.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 82—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swtm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1858. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 98—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.